The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869. NUMBER 12.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. vlnd-1y

CHANDY & HINDS, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. vlnd-1y

W. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to 2d Bank. vlnd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. vlnd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence south Main st. vlnd-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. vlnd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Roadstreet, near Lamber Hall; residence, Birmingham st. vlnd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Birmingham sts. vlnd-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. vlnd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, millinery, southwest corner Road and Main sts. vlnd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. vlnd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS &c.

SOLOMON & BRO., drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northwest corner Road and Fearing sts. vlnd-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, fine goods, clothing, millinery goods, &c., one door from Road st., east side. vlnd-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. vlnd-1y

CANTON & VAUGHAN, dry goods &c., Road street, one door south of church. vlnd-1y

GLEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Birmingham sts. vlnd-1y

WHITE, fancy dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, millinery and Wall's store. vlnd-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lane sts. vlnd-1y

C. GREEN, toilet and medical assortment of goods, north side Corner Road and Church sts. vlnd-1y

GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side near Main. vlnd-1y

B. READE, dry goods and retail grocer. No. vlnd-1y

WM. STEER, boots and shoes, confectionary, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. vlnd-1y

A. WAT. SMITH, dental room, Road Street, north of Main. vlnd-1y

W. COVERLY, agent for flour and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. vlnd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. BARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Ball's old stand. vlnd-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. 1y-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., near Agricultural Warehouse. vlnd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. vlnd-1y

C. CHRISTIAN, livery stables, east side Road st., south of church. vlnd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. P. CLEMENTS, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank, office up old State Bank building. vlnd-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door to the south of the "North Carolinian." vlnd-1y

C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. vlnd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. vlnd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. vlnd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. vlnd-1y

R. RUSSELL, boat and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Basin. vlnd-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Mayor election on the first Monday of January—Meets at the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—R. H. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Conner, Alexander J. Hinds, Jos. R. Perry. Treasurer—Chas. Chichester. Attorney—Wm. Grandy, jr. Clerk—M. R. Sheppard. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Assessor—W. J. Jones.

Sunday services at the Episcopal Church—Rev. W. M. Grimes, Rector—First Mass Sunday, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 3 o'clock, p. m. Methodist Episcopal—Rev. R. Murphy, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 3 o'clock, p. m. —Baptist Church, Rev. R. B. Overby, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m. and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 3 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings before Sunday school.—African Methodist—Rev. A. M. L. Cooper, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Lodges.—Spartan No. 1, K. of L.—Meet every Tuesday evening.—Albion No. 2, Commander, W. C.—Adheres, No. 14, I. O. of R. M.—Meet every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——, and United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C. Cobb, Elizabeth City. Collector of Internal Revenue—Wm. Barrett Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue—Hiram F. Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Windley; Treasurer, J. R. Randolph; Coroner, J. B. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt. T. Bonner; Commissioners, Saml. Windley, J. H. Blount, Jas. Bond, Jno. Rodman, Saml. Waters—Senator, J. B. Respess; Representative, Hiram F. Stilley.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and October. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, ——; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Outlaw; Treasurer, J. L. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, J. L. Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, S. J. Cherry, Wm. P. Mitchell, F. W. Bell, Benj. F. King, Augustus Robbins—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Representative, R. D. Robbins.

Superior Court—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayllett; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Shotwell; Treasurer, Abel Ferebee; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, T. B. Bonthall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M. G. Overby, R. H. Berry, Jas. Ferebee, Saml. F. Fearing, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Pool.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myers C. Pritchett; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, Jonas A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas. Blair, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Moore.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. F. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Lee; Treasurer, Wm. Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. B. Cason, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

Superior Court—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. G. Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Holler; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, S. J. Lowther, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, H. A. Morgan, A. G. Rountree.—Representative, Jno. Gatling.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, E. T. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers. Register of Deeds, John N. Brown; Surveyor, A. E. Pierce. Commissioners, H. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert L. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos. Sledge.—Senator, L. Epps; Representatives, J. H. Renfrow, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hodgkins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J. Horton; Coroner, George W. Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor ——; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. D. Newsome, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T. Snipes.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm. S. Carter, James C. McCloud, John J. Pulford, Jesse D. Wahab, George L. Sadler.—Senator, J. B. Respess, Washington Beaufort; Representative, Tilman Farrow.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R. B. Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M. Sitterson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Rigsby; Register of Deeds, Wm. T. Dewey; Surveyor, Jas. K. Moore; Commissioners, A. C. Wentz, F. G. Martindale, H. J. Mollin, Jas. L. Hardison, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J. J. Smith.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T. Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N. R. Odom; Treasurer, Jas. W. Copeland; Coroner, William A. Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm. T. Buxton; Surveyor, H. Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas. W. Newsom, Wm. Barrow, Geo. H. Holmes, J. H. Boyce.—Senator, Wm. Barrow; Representatives, R. C. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.

Superior Court—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. L. Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E. Vaughan; Treasurer, ——; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C. Cuirkin; Surveyor, W. H. Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones; Commissioners, Geo. D. Pool, C. W. Hollowell, C. W. Bell, W. A. Price, W. F. Sanders.—Representative, T. A. Sikes.

Superior Court—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, I. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. E. Winslow; Commissioners, Jos. R. Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

Superior Court—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel R. Leary; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos. W. Knight; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, Jos. Cahoon, B. F. Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas. McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T. J. Jarvis.

Superior Court—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Mebane; Treasurer, Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H. F. Phelps; Commissioners, R. S. Goodel, J. B. Chesson, jun., M. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, G. W. Jones.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J. J. Rea.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J. W. Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E. A. White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

A. W. BOWER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

JESSE H. SCHENCK, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. DONNELL, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ANGUS W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. G. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CYRUS M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public business may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Geo. W. Brooks, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Victor Barringer, of Cabarrus, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES.—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John A. Gilmer; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS.—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Mackey; 3d District, John V. Sheard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bella; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; P. S. Mordecai, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. P. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—3d Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S. T. Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas. Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm. Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

AT THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

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P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

In Quiet Days.

BY CARL SPENCER.

The dying year grows strangely mild,
Now in the hazy Autumn weather
My heart is like a happy child,
And life and I, friends reconciled,
Go over the hills together.

My peaceful days run sweet and still
As waters slipping over sand,
Seeking the shadows of free will
To gather tenderer lights than fill
Day's over-lavish hand.

The Summer wood with music rings,
The singer's is a troubled breast;
I am no more the bird that sings,
But that which broods with folded wings
Upon its quiet nest.

Oh, fairest month of all the year!
Oh, sweetest days in life! they melt:
Within, without, is Autumn cheer,
September there, September here,
So tranquil and so sweet.

Oft have I watched all night with grief,
All night with joy, and which is best?
Ah, both were sharp, and both were brief,
My heart was like a wind-blown leaf.
I give them both for rest.

Fair Quiet, close to Joy allied,
But loving shadier walks to keep,
By day is ever at my side;
And all night long with me abide
Peace and her sister Sleep.

Selected Story.

"This House to Let."

"Upon my word, this is about the coolest proceeding I ever knew!"

Colonel Templar sat in his bachelor sanctum, where the rays of an April sunshine shone in lines of glittering gold among the Neapolitan violets in the window, and drove the little canary half wild with silver voiced delight—a sanctum crowded with a miscellaneous confusion of meerschaums in different stages of color, dressing-gowns, cigar boxes, newspapers, and gorgeous velvet slippers; he contracted his brows moodily over a letter whose pink paper and delicate scent of foreign perfume betokened a troublesome lady correspondent.

"Dear Sidney"—yes, I'm always 'dear' when Bertha wants a disagreeable commission executed—what hypocrites women are to be sure—"an eligible house, somewhere, in some nice locality—it surely can be no trouble to engage one for us." No trouble, quotha! that's just a woman's random idea! No trouble to rush from pillar to post house-hunting. Where's the indemnity of bachelorhood, I'd like to know? I might as well be a married man in good earnest, if I'm to be saddled with all the responsibility of the thing. I won't be imposed upon—I'll write to Bertha at once, and tell her——"

Colonel Templar gave his jet black moustache a savage sort of jerk, and pulled his writing-desk resolutely forward. Then a sort of mood seemed to dawn athwart his mind—he hesitated, biting the handle of his pen meditatively.

"Poor little Bertha—she always was my pet cousin, and I suppose it is rather inconvenient for her to come all the way here to look for a house—and her husband will be in India until the middle of May, and—well, the upshot of the whole matter is that I'm doomed to victimize myself, and the sooner it's over the better. Heigho! where's the newspaper? I will just look over the 'To Lets' first, and then I'll go to the estate agencies!"

The sun was peeping from behind the masses of flying clouds, like a shy beauty who alternately smiles and hides her face—the air was full of faint spring odors, even this brick-and-mortar wilderness, when Colonel Sidney Templar started bravely forth, armed and equipped with various references, directions and addresses, to engage in the momentous business of house-hunting.

He was not a handsome man—yet you would have turned involuntarily to look after him as he sauntered by, attracted by the deep smothered fire of his dark eyes, and the firm outline of his lips. No—Colonel Templer was not handsome, but he was what the ladies term "interesting." Moreover, he carried an empty sleeve where the arm should have been—an everlasting memorial of the red battle-clouds.

"It seems comical enough for me to go house-hunting," mused Templar, as he strode onward through the dusty streets. "Four years ago things appeared differently to me—four years ago I might have dreamed of a home of my own, with Marion Caryl's bright eyes to light up its hearthstone! Ah, me, this is a world of change! A careless word—a little misunderstanding—and here I a crippled old soldier, while Marion is probably making the sunshine of some other man's life. Hold on—am I getting maudlin and romantic—I Sidney Templar? This will never do, old fellow."

The colonel gave his heavy black locks a backward toss, as if impatient at his own folly, and vigorously directed his attention to the list of eligible residences in his pocket-book.

"No. 41——street: here's the very place. Wants painting very badly on the outside, but may present a more promising appearance within. At all events we'll try."

He rang the bell, and, after a brief skirmishing of servants in the hall, a faded lady, in dyed silk, and hair in crimping-pins, appeared.

"Is this house to let, madam?" inquired our colonel, deferentially.

"Well, yes, it's for rent, but you can't see it now?"

"Can't see it now?"

"No, snarled the lady, vindictively, "Hours are between two and four."

"I'm quite sure the female in the crimping-pins is an old maid," decided the colonel, mentally, "and I think she must have breakfasted off broken glass and cambric-needles. I wonder if the people at No. 171——street will be any more affable."

A pretty blue-eyed woman in a torn wrapper and slippers down at the heel, answered the door-bell.

"Can I see the house?" meekly questioned Colonel Templar.

"Couldn't you call again in about an hour?" asked the blue-eyed one. "My husband is out, and we've been troubled with thieves and respectable-looking agents who carried keys with 'em, that——"

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Under the circumstances I will not intrude," said Colonel Templar, with a comic elevation of his eyebrows. "Perhaps, however, you will be good enough to observe that I leave the door mat behind me quite safe."

The blue eyed lady looked after Colonel Templer as he strode away, with a puzzled face.

"It's as well I didn't let him come in," was her internal comment. He looks as if he might be crazed."

While Colonel Templar stroked his moustache and pondered dubiously within himself:

"I wonder if I look like a rogue."

"Herbert! Bertie! don't you hear the door-bell? Bertie, I say!"

The gentleman apostrophized as "Bertie" was sitting at an old-fashioned desk, absorbed in a pile of blotted manuscript, with disheveled hair, and middle finger deeply stained with ink—evidently a young author, very much in love with his profession. Directly before him stood the speaker, a young lady of twenty-three or thereabouts.

She was exceedingly pretty, with the innocent, dimpled beauty of a white kitten or a petrabit; blue-eyed, with a complexion where faint roses seemed to glow through the transparent skin, and a mouth like a dash of scarlet velvet. White her lovely golden hair was fastened straight back, in a luxurious golden twist. *En deshabille*, evidently, but quite pretty enough to excuse all defects of flour-sprinkled hands, and hair half loose.

"Door-bell?" repeated the young man, starting vacantly.

"Yes; some one to see the house, I suppose, and I such a figure. Do, please, go to the door, Bertie; there's a jewel. Mary has gone to the grocer's, and see what a state I'm in."

She held up both dimpled hands, and nodded archly in the glass at a huge flowery patch on one peach-bloom cheek.

"There it goes again! Do make haste, Bertie, and, on your life, don't show any one into the kitchen. Tell him it's a gem of a little kitchen, but don't let 'em in, for the cake is half made and the bread half baked, and I'm distracted; and the rolling-pin, and spice boxes, and egg-beaters are all lying around loose, and—— there."

And the young lady expedited matters with a push that left five white dots from her five finger-ends on the back of Mr. Herbert's cashmere dressing-gown.

"The dear, absent-minded, goose!" she pondered, as she fluttered down-stairs into the kitchen; "if there is any mistake to be made he'll be sure to make it. The more I lecture him the more absent-minded he grows, I do believe."

"Why, yes, this house is to let," said Mr. Bertie, in answer to the courteous inquiry of the tall stranger. "And I suppose you want to look at it?"

Colonel Templar smiled.

"I should like to inspect the rooms; if it's quite convenient."

"Oh, quite—walk in. This is the hall, and—I believe those are the stairs, and—oh! here are the parlors."

Sidney Templar gazed carelessly around the lofty rooms, thinking they would suit his ambitious little cousin very well, when suddenly a portrait hanging over the carved marble mantlepiece caught his eye.

"Marion Caryl!"

He did not articulate the syllables, but they sounded through his brain as a thousand silver-tongued bells had pealed them forth! Yes, it was Marion Caryl, with the bright golden ringlets floating away from her fair, blue-veined temples, and the rose-mouth ready to break into smiles that were answered by the dewy sparkle of her eyes.

"Marion Caryl!" he repeated vaguely to himself. "And this is Marion's house, and Marion's husband is leading me through the rooms. How dreadfully it all seems!"

"I'm afraid you are tired," said Bertie, looking compassionately at Sidney's ashen face, and wondering that he had not before noticed how colorless it was.

"A little tired," stammered Colonel Templar, feeling the hot blood rush to his brow once more. But no matter—don't let me detain you. I believe you said the rent was——"

"Rent? I haven't the least idea. I believe it's either one hundred, or eighty, or perhaps sixty. I know we paid fifty, but the landlord is going to raise it, and Marion and I are thinking of a furnished cottage in the country—somewhere."

"Marion's husband is no man of business," thought Sidney, with a faint smile.

"Marion's husband!" How the words cut to his heart.

"Well, I'll ask Marion—she knows," said Herbert. "Now then, I'll take you down into the lower department."

Oh, Bertie, Bertie, had you already become oblivious of the words of caution heaped on your luckless ears?

Pretty Marion, screwing the top on to one of her spice-boxes, heard the advancing footsteps with a sudden thrill of apprehension.

"It can't be possible that that goose, Bertie, has forgotten what I told him," she thought. "He has though, as sure as the sun is shining, and I am caught."

Marion dropped her box of fragrant allspice, and looked with wide-open eyes of dismay at her bib-apron.

"They are coming," she stammered, turning alternately red and white, "There is no help for it. I shall have to hide in the preserve-closet"

And our little heroine, ignominiously taking refuge in flight, ran lightly across the kitchen floor and hid herself among preserved strawberries, East India ginger, and glimmering jars of cherries.

"If I don't lecture Bertie," said Marion, setting her white teeth together like belligerent pearls as the two gentlemen came into the kitchen, and she heard their voices discussing the relative merits of stoves and ranges.

"By the way," said Herbert, suddenly, "I believe there are some nice closets down here; at least, Marion says so, and—hullo, the door seems to stick!"

He gave it a jerk. Marion's two hands held resolutely on to the door-knob on the other side. Another resolute pull, full of well directed energy, and the two little hands succumbed.

The door flew open

Bertie staggered back into the middle of the room, and Marion stood there among the preserves, woefully confused, yet laughing withal, like a marvelously pretty mouse in a novel species of trap.

"Oh, Bertie, Bertie, I——"

She stopped suddenly as her shy glance met the eyes of the tall stranger. She stopped in the middle of the floor, checked in her instinct of flight by some still stronger instinct, and blushing like a pink moss-rose down to the very tips of her taper, floury fingers that were so tightly interlaced, while the blue eyes, half hidden by their white lids, were full of sparkling tears, and the mouth was breaking into a tremulous smile; for Marion did not know whether she most wanted to laugh or cry.

"Sidney, oh, Sidney!"

He bowed gravely.

"Until you introduce me to your husband, Marion, I scarcely know by what name to address you."

"My husband?" repeated Marion, wonderingly, following the direction of Sidney Templar's eye. "Oh, you mean Bertie! but he isn't my husband—he is my brother! Herbert, this is Colonel Templar, who fought so bravely."

Marion's face lighted up as she spoke; she had forgotten all about the preserve-closet and the bib apron now.

"Colonel Templar, I'm glad to shake hands with you," said the straightforward Bertie. "Marion has talked about you many and many a time—ay, and cried, too, when she talked."

"Bertie!"

Now she colored; deep, deep crimson, like the red heart of a pomegranate blossom opening under tropical skies.

"But your husband, Marion?"

Bertie Caryl broke into a genial laugh.

"What fellows you soldiers are for sticking to one idea. Our Marion isn't Married?"

"Not married! Oh, Marion!"

He took her hand and looked wistfully into her eyes.

"Marion, we were very foolish once, but I think we are both wiser now."

She did not raise her long lashes, and he went on:

"But, Marion, the crippled, war-worn soldier dare not ask the question that the lover would have pleaded so earnestly once."

She looked up now, with tears lying brightly on the flushed cheek.

"Then I will ask it. Sidney do you care for me still?"

"Do I care for heaven's sunshine? do I care for the blessed life that beats within my heart? Oh, Marion—mine, mine forever."

As he murmured the tender words close into her ear, Herbert Caryl, who had been spinning the rolling-pin round, brought it down on the snowy pine table with a bang.

"I have it! Fifty pounds a year!"

"What is fifty pounds a year?" questioned his brilliant sister.

"Why the rent, to be sure!"

"Never mind the rent just now, Mr. Caryl," said Colonel Templar, laughing good-humoredly.

"Oh, but it really is fifty pounds a year," said Herbert, solemnly; "and—why look here! what's all this about?"

For Marion had led Sidney Templar up to him, and was smiling even while the tears hung on her wet eyelashes.

"Will you love him very much Bertie? For—I think he's going to be your brother!"

"Exactly like the last chapter in my novel," said Caryl, sagely. "Shake hands Colonel! And now, Marion, take care of him, for my writing is shockingly behindhand."

So it happened upon that sunshiny April day that Colonel Sidney Templar engaged not only a house for his cousin Bertha, but a wife for himself.

"We'll take down the bill, Bertie," said Marion, demurely; "because Colonel Templar likes the house, and—and I don't exactly think that showing rooms is your *forte*!"

"Don't you" [illegible] only suppose Colonel Templar had gone away without seeing what a very convenient closet that was where the preserves are kept?"

But Marion made him no answer!

Miscellaneous.

Food for the Reflective—Original and Selected.

NO. V.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

How mysterious, penetrating, ignorant, learned, conceited, grand, and sublime, is the human mind! In the realm of intellect reason sits enthroned, the Lord High Chancellor, before whose dread tribunal all things are decided, and from whom there is no appeal. He is stern, cold, irrevocable as fate. Reason is asking questions in every age, it seeks the why and wherefore of all things. It is eternally enlightening, puzzling, and deceiving mankind. It never lets him have peace and quiet, but is always whispering to him in nights higher, to advance. He is always confronting the staid, sober, conservative old gentleman, who knows things were much better in his young days. The present suits him; he hates all innovation, and imagines it almost an insult on his ancestors. But wisdom crieth aloud in the streets; the lazy multitudes press on and the world moves.

Imagination is the creating, penetrating, permeating element in man's mental nature. This alone gives boldness to genius; it is the magic wand that leads him in the enchanted land of fable and romance. It robes the mountain in solemn grandeur and adds a glory to the grass and the flowers. Fancy is the adorning, covering, spreading, surface lining, cheering faculty. It plays around and borders the cloud land of imagination. Imagination and fancy are like two parallel lines: they are distant yet always together, and never meet in one. Imagination may be compared to chemical affinity; fancy to the effervescence that results. Every man is endowed with Fancy; few with Imagination. Fancy admits of little improvement, while Imagination is nothing without high culture and training.

Here let us pause. Cast your mental eyes back through the long vista of ages. Conceive, if you can, the first man just made by his Creator. There he stands, a wonder to himself and in the childhood of his faculties. Pause again. Go back again, try to imagine, to conceive, if you can, what omnipotent power, wisdom and goodness planned, formed and made man. Our conceptions are too weak for the magnitude of the task. We can not mentally grasp all the ideas of the infinite. Did we do so, we should become gods ourselves. Our attempt reacts on self; in fact we never get out of self. Our fleshy body holds us in a giant's grasp, and in this situation, the *All Great* and *Wise* has made us, to worship and adore; the unknown and the mysterious consoles and elevates us. Depth, mystery and vastness, are as necessary to man's mind as his reason, and given to him for equally a high purpose.

To sum up, man is a compound of various faculties, and one is as necessary to him as another. We should be miserable if we knew all things; we should then cease to advance. This planet would be a dull, stale, miserable place, and the whole world a mad house. If man had the reasoning faculties alone, all high art, poetry and religion would be impossible. Imagination and Fancy, are allied to his spiritual nature, and all that is sublime, awfully grand, harmonious, deep, penetrating and mysterious, spring from them. This is because they take us out of self; they identify us with the universe of things. We assimilate ourselves, and become a part of all without us. Reason, on the contrary, draws all things together in us. We become the polar star of all things; they revolve around us, and we sit only as a judge.

Many men prefer the false to the true. Knowledge to them is a delusion. In fact, in depth, in all things, there is much weariness of the flesh. We are told in Holy writ: "Be not righteous overmuch, *neither make thyself over wise*: why should thou *destroy thyself?*"

We hope we are not misunderstood. We have tried to advance the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, from a short survey of the human mind.

Fact Gathering.

The stubbornness of a fact is proverbial; but it is the chief constituent of its value. The value of a rock as a found

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. :::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 16, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We see, in certain journals, the objection made against the Fifteenth Amendment on the ground that it is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution. Well let us see. There have been fourteen amendments to the Constitution. Each and every one has been submitted to the State Legislatures precisely as the fifteenth has been. The object of this last amendment is to remove restrictions upon American citizenship. We propose that the term citizen of the United States shall include citizenship with all its inherent rights in every State in this Union whenever residence is obtained. We propose to remove all temptation for all proscriptive and partisan legislation. We believe it was ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who said, when the Constitution of the United States was under discussion, that we must extend the authority of the Union to the persons of its citizens, the only proper objects of government. This is all the Fifteenth Amendment proposes to do.

What is our Constitution? It is, or should be, the outgrowth of our national character and our national life. When we have a Constitution that the people cannot alter, then we cease to be a democracy. *The Constitution is of the people, for the people, and for the* WHOLE *people.* It is intended to protect and to promote their happiness. It is not for a fetter or a drag upon them, but a dress giving free and perfect action. To say that no change is wise in our Constitution, is to place the ideas of a day that is passed against the experience of a century.

THE REPUBLIC OF LABOR, NO. 2.

In our last issue we referred to the subject of labor, speaking of it as the normal condition of man. In continuation we would remark that labor creates wealth and the desire for wealth, wherefrom, no doubt, a mean and pernicious mammonism is born, but it also distributes wealth, whereby the multitude are lifted into greater comfort and an equality of human conditions produced. This we discern in the gradual emergence of our laboring masses from the depressing burdens of toil into a larger freedom and ease of respectability. This is largely so in the North, and we begin to see evidences of it in the South. They become more and more, as they acquire freedom, the readers of journals and books, frequenters of schools and lyceums and patrons of letters and the gentle arts. The improvement in their physical condition inspires self-respect and personal dignity, cleanses and adorns their homes, hangs their walls with pictures and stores their minds with the still more beautiful ideals of a true life. But these achievements [illegible] of the glory that is yet to come out of the simple material progress of the masses.

A grander effect of free, honest, self-reliant industry, however, is its ability to clasp and bind society into a net-work of mutual dependence and order. A few years ago all the civilized world wondered at the material displays brought together in Crystal Palaces, which were indeed, almost blinding in their magnificence; but the moral beauty exhibited in them was to the discerning eye far more brilliant. It was the lesson of human brotherhood they taught which lent them their chief solace; how

"All are needed by each one,
Nothing is fair or good alone."

how the labor of all the world contributes to each article we wear; how every machine, even the smallest, is an epitome or landmark of the general progress, and embodies the energies of mankind; how the simplest fabric connects us with the ends of the earth!

Ah, to what an illimitable extent is this so. The lovely girl who blushes like a rose amid her silks and jewels is tied by them to a dependency she little thinks of—to the distant diver for pearls by which they are adorned—to the wan, haggard mechanic who gave them form and color—to the tarry mariner who shelters them from the tempests of the seas! All men are useful to all men, and the lofty dweller on the summit of society must look down, either in respect or in need upon the humblest occupant of the vales. The true dignity of labor is becoming better understood and better recognized.

THE GREAT COAL MINE DISASTER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Last week one of the most terrible calamities that ever befel the coal regions in America occurred at the Avondale Mines near Plymouth, Pa. These mines are very extensive, employing many hundred hands. They are over two hundred feet deep. Unfortunately, the ventilation was by furnace instead of fans. At the time of the accident some two hundred men, with many mules, were down at work. A young man on going down with hay for the mules passed a flew of the furnace which had bursted and all at once found his hay on fire. The engineer put him down as rapidly as possible, but the result was to envelope the whole structure in flames. The breaker and machinery were soon burned to cinder, but what was more horrible, the miners within *were all suffocated to death!*

Plymouth is situated some 36 miles east of Bloomsburg, our former home. Most of the mines in that region are opened in the side of the mountains as in railroad tunnels, but the one at which this disaster occurred was entered by a shaft from a level surface.

This is the second great coal mine accident in this country. The other one occurred at Carbondale, some fifty miles North East of Plymouth in 1850. Then a large mine caved in, destroying over a hundred lives. In England these accidents have been more common.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

It cannot be disputed that everything worth doing is worth doing well. The great profit in industry is to be found in making the best possible use of what we undertake. Especially is this "well doing" principle applicable to the Farmer. Observation has demonstrated the fact that it pays better to spend money and labor on a small farm and *get the most out of it* than to work a wider area and have it half done.

Unfortunately, this is not the common practice. Our farmers work too much land. The NORTH CAROLINIAN intends to keep ringing this fact in farmers' ears. *They work too much land.* The result is, they do not work it properly. It is but half done, and they do not reap the crops they should do. It is not the amount of land that is worked, but the *amount of work done upon the land* that pays.

How frequently is it the case that men drag through life till they wear themselves out and die with little or nothing more than they began, and all from the fact that they always tried to do too much—to manage too much land. Let farmers remember that a "little land well tilled" will bring more money and more comfort.

ANSWERS TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

It is natural that the people of the North should desire information from the South in reference to climate, soil, health, society, its present condition and future prospects. It has afforded us great pleasure to contribute our part in giving the desired information. We have endeavored to do so with fairness and candor, always careful not to exagerate or overstate. Having been here now for some time, we are still satisfied that everything is here to make this a great and prosperous country *excepting* enterprize, energy and capital. These brought here and operating upon the facilities and means so bountifully supplied by nature and no section in the North can compare with Eastern North Carolina. But to our correspondents.

A gentleman from East Penfield N. Y. asks:

"Is the soil in your section durable? Will it last?"

The soil here is very durable. Had it not been so the practice of farming that has been followed year after year would have completely impoverished it. A distinguished Geologist who visited this country some years ago said the kind of farming adopted here would ruin any other soil, and that our soil was so durable, because of a portion of soluble silica, found in it. Farm after farm here has been cultivated in corn for thirty, forty and fifty years without rotation. A proper system of rotation, manuring, sowing of clover and grass seeds, deeper plowing and better tillage would soon make all the lands in this county and country so increase in productiveness as to astonish even those claiming to be our best farmers here. The land is naturally rich, naturally fertile. All it needs is judicious management.

Another gentleman residing near Lewisburg Pa., desires to know:

"Are there any fish in your streams? If so what kind?"

In Eastern North Carolina are found the largest fisheries of shad, herring and rock on the continent. Mullets, and other desirable qualities of fish are also caught in great quantities. All the streams here are full of fish. The season for catching, packing &c, is in the Spring. Many of the farms in this county have fisheries, large or small, upon them.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The letter of our correspondent "Viator," in another column, will be read with interest. The writer is a native of a Northern State, and has been pleased with a visit to Chapel Hill, which is said to be one of the healthiest as well as one of the most lovely villages in North Carolina. It is the seat of the State University, which is among the oldest Seminaries of learning upon the continent. That Institution now offers great inducements to young men seeking a finished education. The faculty is composed of experienced teachers. While they have wholly eschewed partizan politics, as they should, still they are all sound Union men and unquestionably loyal. They have been bitterly assailed by the Democratic press. Two of them are Northern men, the remainder are native North Carolinians and alumni of the University. President Pool is a brother of our townsman Senator Pool, and has been connected with the University, as student, Tutor, Professor, Trustee and President continously since the sixteenth year of his age. The number of applicants to the institution is believed to be greater than at any time since the year 1860. The University was never more worthy of patronage, and its prospects are encouraging. Such young men at the North as desire to be educated in a milder climate, and upon Southern soil—fitting themselves for usefulness in this section of our common country—will be cordially welcomed and well educated there.

OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

The course of the Republic is upward and onward. It is sustained by the patriotism and intelligence of the people. There is an enlightened public sentiment now governing. It acts logically—has neither ambition nor greed to prevent its instincts or confuse the clear light of reason. It marches on with the clear sightedness of a seer and yet with the precision of fate.

We see before us a bright and glorious future. We shall not only have a *united* and *free* Republic but one prosperous and happy. A common interest combines our energies and a common destiny harmonizes our efforts. Long live the Republic!

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The election in Vermont, held on the 9th inst., resulted in a Republican majority of 20,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican. The Democracy have four members in the House.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

"It may be unhesitatingly asserted that during 1869 the twelve cotton States of this country will show more true prosperity than any other section of the world. There is every reason to anticipate three million bales, which at $108 per bale, will amount to $324,000,000. The corn crop will be worth $230,000,000; the sugar, wheat, tobacco and other crops will yield $150,000,000 more, giving in all a product of not less than $704,000,000, which with a population of not over 11,000,000, will show an average of $64 per head, which largely exceeds that of the Northern and Western States."

We extract the above from the Charleston *News*, and we call especial attention to it because it refutes the slander that the South has been utterly, irretrievably impoverished and ruined by radical rule. On the other hand such facts and figures prove to the contrary,—that the South is prospering; that it has before it a prospect of more perfect and enduring prosperity than ever before; that, with free labor will come to it all those other advantages that belong to free people—prosperity, growth, enlightenment, progress and contentment.

Let those false prophets, who tried to make the people believe that the success of the Republicans would result in ruin, go and hide their faces in shame. Recuperation and development are everywhere visible.

DEATH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN died at his residence in Portland, Maine, on Thursday last. He had been ill for some time. Few men have been in public life longer or occupied so many important positions. A man of great ability and a leading Republican he commanded a large share of public confidence. He was 63 years of age. His successor will probably be Hon. LOT M. MORRILL.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Canby issued his proclamation of election on the 9th inst. Gilbert C. Walker is to be installed Provisional Governor on the 21st inst, and John F. Lewis as Provisional Lieutenant Governor on Oct., 5th. On the latter date the legislature is to convene. But little business will be done further than the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment until after the meeting of Congress.

The organ of the Democratic party was the New York *World*. Now that the party is dying by its own acts, it is turning round and cursing the organ. Ingratitude.

Finding the Government in a bad condition, Gen. GRANT at once began the work of regeneration and reform. The work has progressed in a manner to be visible to all. It may be computed in figures and counted by millions.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BELL.—Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, died on the 10th inst at the age of 72. At one time he occupied a large share of public notice, having been a candidate for the Presidency.

The State is *teaming* with grasshoppers.—*Iowa paper.*

How many grasshoppers does it take to make a team?

NEW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, etc.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE (MILES O'REILLY). Consisting of Odes, Poems, Sonnets, Epics, and Lyrical Effusions which have not heretofore been Collected Together. With a Biographical Sketch and Explanatory Notes. Edited by Robert B. Roosevelt. [12 mo.—pp. 352.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

The American public is familiar with the poems of "Miles O'Reilly," the *nom de plume* assumed by CHARLES G. HALPINE, written while serving in the Union army under Gen. HUNTER in South Carolina. HALPINE, though not an American, was a type of Americanism,—restless, crowding every hour to its fullest with active life, pushing constantly forward with all the energy of body and brain. As a consequence he died while yet in his prime,—killed himself by overwork.

Rhyming seemed to come "natural" to HALPINE. He was continually at it,—oftener perhaps to point a joke than from the genuine inspiration of the muse. Therefore a great number of his effusions were for a day rather than of lasting interest. Yet they illustrate his remarkable versatility of thought and versification. Some of his poems evince a lively fancy, rare delicacy of feeling, and peculiar felicity of expression, while nearly all are graceful in rhythm and full of melody.

The work is got up in the good taste which characterizes the publications of the Harper's, and is embellished with a fine engraving of the lamented author.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SHAKER, AND REVOLUTION OF THE APOCALYPSE, with an Appendix. F. W. Evans, Mt. Lebanon, New York, 1869.

Those desiring reliable information on the belief and doctrines of the Shaker religion should send for this book. It gives the principles of the sect, together with the design and ultimate object of the system.

The author at one time was a Materialist, but through the mysterious workings of the "spirit" which "searcheth all things, yea the deep things of God," he became a Shaker, and is now convinced that the Order is the source and medium of spiritual religious light to the world; the seed bed of radical truths, the fountain of progressive ideas. To demonstrate this is the object of the biography. We had intended giving it an extended review, but after reading it we acknowledge that the subject is too deep for us.

A VALUABLE WORK.—The September number of the CAROLINA FARMER is received. It fully sustains it reputation as one of the best agricultural journals of the country. The next (October) number will close the monthly series; and on the 1st of November it will appear as an eight-page Agricultural and Family Weekly. In its new form it will give twice as much agricultural matter as at present, besides a great variety of miscellaneous and general reading. The price will remain at $2.00 per year, in advance. Address, Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

WATCH WINS. By the Author of "Robert Joy's Victory," "Christain Manliness," etc., 16 mo., pp., 410. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

We should like to see this book in the hands of every boy in the land. It teaches most important lessons—teaches them attractively through the medium of a well arranged and effective story. It cannot fail of doing good. It will have a large sale.

Correspondence.

A Visit to the Hub.

PARKER HOUSE,
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The immortal Lincoln said that when he was a boy he could not understand the proper definition of the verb *demonstrate*: but when he undertook to go through the six books of Euclid his knowledge of it was never thereafter at a loss. So, I think, if any one comes to Boston and does not get confused with the "circumferential" shape of the streets he need not be afraid of Euclid. Boston may well be called the *Hub;* both for its shape and its being the source of the strength of the nation. The city represents the Hub, and the numerous horse and steam carts may be called the spokes.

Directly opposite the desk at which I am writing stands the magnificent city hall—of marble. It is so high that it prevents the sun form shining in the street except when it is at its zenith. The streets are narrow and crowded, and the buildings very high. I cannot say that Boston is a handsome city, but its aspect is noble. It is not often the case that a handsome city is noted for its intellectual strength. So, indeed it is mostly the case with men. Chas. Sumner, who lives here, is not a handsome man, but his phisiognomy bespeaks the tower of intellectual strength. If Virginia is the mother of Presidents, Massachusetts is the mother of still greater men. Massachusetts has given us the noble John Quincy Adams, the benevolent Peabody, the logical Everett, the unmatched Garrison, the great Horace Mann, the silver tongued orator—Phillips, the great expounder of the Federal Constitution—Webster, the religious Theodore Parker and the indomitable and learned Sumner.

It is said that Wendell Phillips is a man of great wealth, but instead of living in a brown stone mansion, he still occupies the plain modest-looking brick dwelling No. 26 Essex st. In passing here this morning I saw the name of "Phillips" *painted* on the door in black letters. He has a large income from his Lyceum lectures, but he uses it with the most of his income from other sources for benevolent objects. While strolling around the city to day I passed old Faneuil Hall. Seeing the door leading to the hall opened I thought I would step in so that I could say I have trodden the floor of the grand old temple of liberty. Like the city in which it is situated, it has a most exhilarating aspect. Immediately back of the stage hangs a large and handsome oil painting of the United States Senate Chamber with Daniel Webster in the act of replying to Hayne of South Carolina, in his great anti-nulification speech. It is from this speech I think, that we have the noble words—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable". This picture is the largest I have ever seen. It is about twenty feet long by about ten feet wide. On one side of it hangs our own dear Lincoln, and on the other side hangs one of the best Governors Massachusetts ever had—John A. Andrew. The walls are also decorated with the pictures of Peter Faneuil, who presented the building to the city, Washington in the act of mounting his horse, in full military costume, Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, Caleb Strong an Ex Governor of Mass., Thos. Jefferson, Edward Everett, Gen. Warren and others.

The people of this State are climbing rapidly, and successfully towards the height of civilization. The children are taught in the schools that it is wicked to harbor prejudice against a person on account of his color, that every man must be respected according to his *character*, as he is responsible for that, but not for his color. Ah! dear Dr. John, how long shall we have to labor in the South before we can enjoy such a degree of civilization! Here I am stopping at one of the finest hotels in the country; on my right are seated three respectable-looking colored gentlemen from the South who are also stopping here, and around are seated fifteen or twenty gents enjoying their segars and papers, and not a word of objection is heard to our being here, and not a slur is cast or a frown thrown at us. We do not wish to force ourselves upon any one. All we ask is fair play in all *public* places and conveyances. And may God speed the day when we shall have it.

Yours truly,
T. W. CARDOZO.

From a former Resident of Elizabeth City.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I have received, from some kind friend, several numbers of your paper. Feeling a deep interest in everything connected with Elizabeth City, where I had a happy home for many years, it gives me great pleasure to read the Local.

In one of the first numbers, you mention my fathers name in connection with the first settlers. As I have heard him give the early history of the place I will mention a few facts that can be substantiated by many who count more years than I can. He was a native of Philadelphia and married in New Jersey at the early age of seventeen. His wife was in delicate health, and her Physician recommended a sea voyage. He fitted out a sloop and started forth, thinking the genial clime of Carolina would be beneficial, steered his bark for Ocracoke Bar. Here his wife died and was buried. He then continued his course to Pasquotank River and visited the Collector of the Port, Enoch Sawyer, and finding such a beautiful site for a town, suggested to him and Mr. Anthony Butler the propriety of making a purchase of the field, where Elizabeth City is now located, and planning it after Philadelphia. The original plot was in my possession until a few years before the war. For a long time it could not be bought, Mrs. Elizabeth Tooly owned it and could not be persuaded to part with it until the three gentlemen offered to give her a silk dress apiece, and name the town *Elizabeth City* after her. Calicoes then sold for seventy-five cents and one dollar per yard, and silks not worn by the wealthiest of the land. My father then returned to Jersey, had a three story house framed and brought it on his vessel to the new city and had it erected near the water. It was burnt two years ago. My grandfather came with him, lived in that house and was buried in the garden. He married Miss Kaziah Murden of Pasquotank, then built a house upon the lot Col. Martin now resides on, and sold the three story house to Mr. Butler from Pennsylvania. He then built a house where Dr. Pool now resides for his oldest son and one for his brother Francis, now owned by Mrs. Submit Fearing, subsequently one on the square opposite Mrs. Cobb. There he resided many years, and during the war of 1812 he entertained French officers. He then owned and had worked by his own men, the Ship Yard you mentioned. He was unfortunate with his wives, and up to that time was living with his *sixth*, who was my mother and who owned the Ship Yard as maiden property, and after I was married—sold it to Joseph Pool. My oldest brother had the Brigs you mentioned built by contract—one for Mr. Thomas Williams of Baltimore. Several years after, my father was elected Clerk of the County Court. I think Mr. Eobes had Capt. Hunters yard at the same time. He is now living in New York and I visited him at the Pension [illegible] father had the Court House built when moved from Nixonton, the old county seat, and gave the lot to build the Baptist Church on and helped to pay for the Church. He was a man of means and owned plantations in Pasquotank and Camden. He married four of Camden's daughters, one of Pasquotank. He displayed energy and always felt a deep interest for the welfare of the country. Dear old Elizabeth City! Dear to me from all the fond associations of childhood; paternal love with every family tie; a happy wedded life with one whose name will ever be honored, where truth, talent, and all the ennobling qualities of man are treasured on memory's page. Dear, as the birthplace of my sons, and the last resting of honored parents, sister, brother, husband and daughters. How it would make my heart swell with gladness, to hear of your again having the prosperous days you have once enjoyed. Though far away and deprived of the only spot on earth I ever called home, yet every tree, and flower, every shrub and plant, is as indelibly engraven on my heart as the faces of the dear fond friends I luv to think upon. Many have passed away since the happy days we have spent together, yea, many, whose lives were identified with the interest of our hospitable town, and ever has the tear trickled down my cheek at each announcement. Peace be to their ashes. May we all meet where parting is no more and the reunion of kindred spirits be like to that above.

S. A. E.

Oxford, N. C.

Elizabeth City—Past and Present.
No. 3.

The first church built in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Elizabeth City was, I think, that which some of our older citizens recollect to have seen in the very midst of the old "Pear Tree Burying Ground," and which was called the "Pear Tree Meeting House." In looking over the deed-books of this county my attention has several times been drawn to a deed to several individuals as "Trustees to the Methodist Society," and my impression is that the land conveyed in that deed is the same as that mentioned above, but, of that, I am not positively certain.

The next church erected was the old Baptist Church which was moved off in about 1842 to give place to the present Baptist Church. Next in succession was the Quaker Meeting-house which stood on the Pool Town Road, near the Southern boundary of the town. This was a small building, as there were never many "Friends" living in or very near the town. But many of our citizens remember "Uncle" Isaac Overman, whose house stood near the junction of the Pool Town and Newbegun Creek Roads, also the Trueblood family, and Thomas Overman and Miles White, who is now a millionaire banker in Baltimore. Just here I would state that formerly there were a great number of Friends living in the county. They had a large meeting-house at Simonds Creek, and in it they held their Yearly Meetings; they had also a meeting-house a little beyond Newbegun Creek. But they are nearly all gone, some to Belvidere in Perquimans County, others to Guilford County, and others still to the Western States—principally to Indiana. The fourth church was the old Episcopal Church, which was erected in the year 1820. What we now call the "Old Church" stands upon the spot where the first one stood, that is, on the Southeast corner of McMorine and Fearing streets. The "New Episcopal Church" built in 1856 is South of the old church and between it and Church street. Fifth was the old Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1828, on the Southeast corner of Pool and Church streets. It was rebuilt about the year 1843, and was used, since the building of the New M. E. Church in 1856, until 1866 as a chapel and Sunday School room. In 1866 it was removed, and the lot on which it stood is now vacant. A little to the East of it, on the S. side of Church street stands the "New M. E. Church," built, as I have said, in 1856. About a half mile S. E. of the Town is the Kehukee Baptist Church, which is now seldom used on account of the death and removal of most of its influential members. In the lower end of this county is another Kehukee Church, having, I believe, a considerable number of members. The last church built in this place is that of the African Methodist. It is a very neat roomy church on the East side of African street, between Church and Ehringhaus streets. This church I think was built in 1857.

The first Sunday School of the place was established in 1826 chiefly through the active exertion of our old and respected fellow citizen Mr. C. C. Green. The school was open regularly on Sunday mornings in the old wood Court-house that stood exactly where the brick one was afterwards built. The teachers in this school were generally men, but occasionally a few ladies attended. On account of there being no stoves or conveniences for fire, and for keeping the large room comfortable in winter, the school was kept open only during the warm season. This school was not sectarian, and the teachers were generally members of the different churches, or christian denominations. The principal teachers at first were Messrs C. C. Green, John A. Shaw, William Elliott, Wm. Butler, Benjamin Albertson and Joshua A. Pool. Shortly after this School went into operation the Episcopal and Methodist churches were built as I have said, when each one had its own Sunday School which has continued ever since. There are now probably 500 children attending the different Sunday schools of the place.

About in 1826 there was a branch of the Colonization Society established in this place of which the late John C. Ehringhaus Esq was for a long time the Secretary. There was also at that time, and for a long time afterwards, a Bible Society here from which were distributed a great number of Bibles and religious books. In the year 1828 the ladies of the place established a Dorcas Society. This Society was incorporated in the year 1830 by the Legislature of North Carolina and as it may awaken some pleasant memories in the minds of those of its members who are permitted still to remain with us, and of others who can look back and recollect what was done in the days so long gone by, I will give the Act of incorporation verbatim.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the Dorcas Society of Elizabeth City consisting of the following members, to wit: Mary Gaice, Phœbe S. Williams, Mary Sutton, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Susan Rogerson, Mrs. Patsey Days, Mrs. Lamb, Lucretia Tisdale, Mrs. Fearing, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Sarah Fearing, Nancy Cluff and Clarky G. Bell, shall be incorporated under the name and style of the 'Elizabeth City Dorcas Society,' and shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in such name, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations prescribed for other corporations.

Be it further enacted, That the officers shall consist of a Treasurer, Secretary and thirteen managers; the sole object of said Society shall be to aid distressed widows and orphans. The corporation shall have liberty, and is hereby empowered to purchase one acre of land, and erect suitable buildings for the object of the Society. The Society shall be at liberty to recieve as many members as it shall deem expedient, under such rules and regulations as it shall think proper. The officers shall be chosen annually on the first Monday in February. The officers before mentioned shall be authorised to make such bye-laws for the government of the Society as they shall deem proper."

PETREL.

From Chapel Hill—The University &c.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

You ask me for a description of Chapel Hill and its attractions.

Prepare for some disappointment as you enter the village. Right on the main street are some paintless broken-down buildings. But you have been passing pretty houses that you could not see for the many trees surrounding them. Even the College Campus shows to the street only two gates far apart and foliage between. Chapel Hill keeps most of its fine houses as a lady does her jewels, shut up in soft, green velvet cases. You must open the gate and walk in to find the old time, handsome residences.

The Episcopal church has a classic look as it stands among the trees with its stone tower and painted windows. Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches are more like New England meeting houses. Most of the colored people meet in a log school house at the end of the village. Houses of worship are many, but the ministers are few. Yet if not too sectarian you may go somewhere every Sabbath to pray with the people of God.

The climate of Chapel Hill is delightful. There are hot days in the summer, but mornings are cool enough for fire in June and September.

Of course we have stores and a P. O., and market men and market women coming to your door, offer fruits and vegetables in abundance. Berries, peaches, figs and apples all have their day.

These things are good, but most attractive are its sunset skies, its birds of brilliant plumage, its tall trees and its hills and valleys with the light and shadow, playing over them, changing them ever, but leaving them still the same.

Some pleasant morning, if you will follow the lane North from the Methodist church, you will soon find a view which ought to satisfy you with its beauty. You are on the brow of a hill. Close before you is a narrow valley, then rolling hills beyond—rising higher and higher and with all the pretty accompaniments of fences, forest, cottage, garden, fields and flowers.

Dest end in the narrow footpath, don't you like to follow one? and you come among shrubs, under a tree, cross a little rippling brook on stepping stones, go up another hill, across a field, and you are on the Hillsboro road. Another of Nature's works of Art is there spread before you, and you may stand, as long as you please to admire.

You see why Chapel Hill gains the latter part of its name, and other paths and roads will show the same.

If you want a short walk, go to the College campus. The large and handsome buildings invite to study. The shady walks encourage meditation. You wish you were a boy again to have your lot cast in these pleasant places. A white monument stands under the trees in front just where a fountain would be more appropriate, and lights up the dark shrubbery. A cold clear well in the centre sends up delicious water in its old-[illegible] bucket" which you are loth ever to pass unvisited.

There is room enough and to spare. In the prosperous days, just before the war, over four hundred students were comfortably accomodated here. Besides the large dormitories, we see the old chapel now converted into recitation rooms, the new chapel, a fine library building, and the Old South, a large structure with laboratory recitation rooms and student's rooms within its walls.

The New East and New West buildings are dedicated to the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies giving to each an elegantly furnished debating hall, and a large room for their Library and curiosities.

The music of the college bells tell of early rising and systematic arrangement of time. The faithful and competent instructors whom the reconstructed State has called to teach here, take a stand in behalf of freedom and Union, which may be trying now, but will be to their lasting honor hereafter. The students who have come, are distinguished for their true manly feelings of independence. A little time will enable the University to rank among the highest colleges of our land.

The usual course of studies is retained for those who prefer it, but by the formation of extra classes, provision is made as well for preparatory students as for those desiring special studies. The chief income is derived from the agricultural land scrip, all the former endowments having been sunk in the war. The majority of the faculty are graduates of the University, who perpetuate the old traditions; but new men from the North have been associated with them and it is the purpose of all to introduce real improvements into the system from whatever source they may be brought.

Fears were felt at first that being all earnest Union men, they would give a partisan aspect to the Institution, but the groundlessness of the fear is becoming apparent, and friends to the Institution are rising up among both Conservatives and Republicans.

A cordial welcome is given to all, and students from the North or South will find in no literary institution a more agreeable residence.

VIATOR.

From Washington.

Private correspondence between revenue officials and members of Congress, it is said, foreshadows an increase of the whiskey tax.

Fractional currency will hereafter be issued at the rate of one quater of a million daily until pressing wants are supplied.

The debt statements during the next three or four months will, it is believed at the Treasury Department, show a continued reduction in the total amount of the debt, and no increase will appear until after the assembly of Congress, when the new appropriation bills are passed.

The dissatisfaction which has been manifested with the new styles of postage stamps, adopted a few months ago by the Postoffice Department, has induced a return to something like those formerly in use, the only alteration being in shape. The new stamps will be used in about a month.

Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States have adjusted the claims arising from the Oregon treaty. The Hudson Bay company gets $450,000 against a claim of over $1,000,000; Puget Sound company gets $2 00,000 against a claim of over $1,000,000.

These communications required the removal to the United States of all possessory rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington Territories. By this decision a very long controversy, which on several occasions threatened to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries, is closed. The proceedings cover 3,500 pages of printed matter.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars fractional currency were received last Monday at the Treasury Department from the note printing companies.

President Grant assures a Kentucky Radical Republican that he had not made all the removals from office he intended to make, and that in future appointments he intended to recognize the claims of Union soldiers, and give them preference, but that all his appointments should be good, sound Republicans.

Gen. Sherman's appointment to the War Office reads, "To end next session of Congress."

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has deducted from the pay of twenty-six clerks in the Second Auditor's office, for shrinking duty last month.

The blank space in the new tobacco stamps must be filled with the name of the manufacturer.

The State Department is officially advised that New York has ratified the 15th amendment.

Foreign News.

The Spanish troops have defeated thirty Carlists under Estartus near Gerona. Estarius escaped. This is the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil.

Alexandria dispatches report the cotton crop in the interior of Egypt as excellent both in quality and quantity.

The Paris Journal (official) contradicts the alarming rumors of the Emperor's health, saying: "The Emperor attends to his affairs daily, has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety."

The frontier question between Turkey and Persia has been settled. The Viceroy of Egypt submits all the points of the demand to the Sultan except the budget. The Great Powers will use all efforts to prevent the Sultan from pushing the matter to extremes.

At a large public meeting lately held in Berlin resolutions were adopted favoring the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits.

It is said the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled. Baron Von Beust has made friendly overtures to the Prussian Government.

Baron Von Beust closed the sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations on the 30th ult. In his speech he announced that he was authorized to give the Emperor's sanction to the resolutions which they had respectively adopted.

A terrible act of self-immolation is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophet of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness.

A procession of 30,000 people lately celebrated religious liberty in Seville.

There will be a great thanksgiving in Ireland for the termination of religious ascendency in that country.

Private letters from Sickles say that he is sanguine that Spain will sell Cuba. Serrano is willing, but his cabinet oppose it.

The King of Italy says of Agata and the Spanish throne, that his son shall never reign, except by the unanimous call of the constituents' chamber.

Only two or three of the English desire to leave for Paraguay, but they are too timid to express the wish.

The Paraguayans give an account of an engagement between the allies and Paraguayans, which resulted in the killing of two hundred of the former and sixty of the latter. The nature of the ground compelled the Paraguayans to forego pursuit. Brazilians accounts state that the allies are preparing to attack Lopez in force.

A Southern gentleman visiting Cuba for the purpose of learning the true state of affairs, writes encouragingly from Cardenas, under date of September 1st, saying that the revolution, it is now believed, will succeed. Alluding to outrages and destruction by the volunteers, the writer says that if the war continues six months the island will be almost uninhabited.

North Carolina Bonds.

The New York *News* thus refers to the bonds of North Carolina: "One of the very best securities which have recently come on our market are what are known as the 'special tax' bonds of the State of North Carolina, and the most signal proof that their real value is understood and appreciated by the most sagacious purchasers of public stocks, is furnished by the fact that they are advancing rapidly in popularity and price, and have in consequence given occasion of alarm among the holders of the old North Carolina bonds, who erroneously supposed that the growing favor exhibited for the new, will detract from the market value of the old securities issued by that State. The present and prospective resources of North Carolina afford ample assurance of the ultimate liquidation of the principal of both classes of her indebtedness. Shrewd, well informed and observant speculators in stocks, however, as well as investors in securities from which promised interest may with confidence be looked for with regularity, regard the 'special tax' bonds as possessed of peculiar recommendations. This has given occasion, on the part of the holders of the old bonds to attempt, through the columns of interested journals, to indulge in insinuations against the 'special tax' North Carolinas, and to hint that the announcement from Raleigh that the April interest will be paid in that city on those bonds must not be regarded as an earnest of a continuance of such payments."—*Wilmington Post.*

On the 28th of June, 1861, at the beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, John W. Geary was mustered into service as a Colonel. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and on the 11th of January, 1865, was made Major-General. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountains, and Chancellorsville. To the present he carries Rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas, Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor to himself and credit to his native State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record.

A man named Daniel Bryant, who "took to" the swamps in '62 to avoid the draft, was discovered by some negroes, near Newbern, a few days ago, and informed that the war was over. He went to Newbern with the intention of leading a civilized life, but soon discovered that he was not in a civilized part of the globe and immediately returned to the swamp.—Wilmington Star.

New Advertisements.

ATTACHMENT. William C. Overby, Adm'r. vs. Sarah Ballance, Justice. Marshall Bros. & Co. Appearance. Plaintiff.

The defendants above named will take notice that on this the 16th day of [illegible] 1869, a condicional judgment was issued against them and C. M. Jennings, in the sum of Thirty-five Dollars, with interest from July 23d, 1869, until paid, of the above named Plaintiff, and the sum of Seven dollars and sixty cents, and it is ordered that publication be made in the CAROLINIAN, a paper published in Elizabeth City, for four successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear before me within forty days, and show cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be rendered against them. Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

WM. KRAGG, J. P.

12-4w. [Pr's fee $6.00.]

MORE VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA offer the following additional farms:

A valuable farm at Woodville, P. O., Elizabeth City, immediately on navigable water, containing 140 acres of land. It has upon it a two-story dwelling, containing eight rooms, good and a fine store—new, and well stocked. There is a school house near the village, with three stores and a tolerably respectable families live there. It is probably one of the best situated country store to be found anywhere. There are also in the village two steam saw mills of good size, a carriage and wagon factory, &c. Price $3,000; one-third cash in one and two years.

Immediately adjoining the above village, is another store for sale on the same terms. This store is about the same size, and has a dwelling attached and also containing six good rooms, all in order. There is also a large warehouse on the property, and a sufficient number of outhouses to render it quite convenient. There are two acres of land attached to the property.

A house and lot in Elizabeth City, on the road leading to Pasquotank, containing 14 acres of land, and having a good new two story dwelling, containing seven rooms, well and neatly finished throughout, and the premises are in good order. Also, a house on the property, in good repair, suitable for a tenant or to make into an ordinary dwelling, containing four rooms, comfortable. Price $1,000, one-half cash, balance in twelve months.

A house and lot on the corner of Church and Main streets, in Elizabeth City, a two-story house, with seven rooms, built in modern style, with hall, and a half acre of land attached. Also, a good store-house and outbuildings in good order. The house is a good size, and contains nine rooms. Good garden attached to the property. Price $5000 cash.

A valuable farm within one mile of Edenton, N. C., containing 100 acres, one half cleared, balance in fine pine and good firewood. This is one of the most desirable farms in Chowan county, being well adapted to raising cotton. It is also good for wheat, and vegetables well, and has been raised upon it. It has upon it a good dwelling house in fine order, containing seven rooms, and is surrounded with ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., and is approached from the main road by a beautiful avenue about 200 yards in length and 50 feet wide. There are several other conveniences upon the property, such as a good stables, cookhouses, quarter houses, &c., all in good order, and well arranged. This was formerly the property of a wealthy family, and is now offered at the unusually low price of $10,000, one-third cash. January 1st next, balance in one year.

A valuable farm in Chowan county, about two miles of a navigable river, and three miles from Edenton, N. C., contain

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Tyson, Phinney, Blair Mfg. & Co., of New York advertise new locks.

The Land and Lumber Company Agency advertises four Farms, &c.

Notice of Attachment.

Local and Personal.

☞ A number of the families, residing temporarily at Nag's Head for the past few months, have returned.

☞ Blanks of nearly all kinds printed and for sale at this office. See advertisement on our fourth page.

☞ The Land and Lumber Company have purchased the machinery for their steam saw mill.

☞ A number of our townsmen are making preparations to repaint their dwellings, yard fences &c. This is right.

☞ Dr. Underwood and family have now moved to Elizabeth City. His post office address hereafter will be at this place.

☞ Capt. SAWYER has moved his store over to the East side of Road street into the building formerly occupied by Jesse L. Brown.

☞ We are requested by "mine host" and the guests of the Pennsylvania House to acknowledge the compliment of that serenade on Tuesday evening last.

☞ Our "boys" tender their thanks to that gentleman friend who knocked at their door the other day and presented them with four fine watermelons. May he never become melancholic.

☞ The official statement of the County Finances will be published in our next issue. We are happy to announce that it shows our financial condition to be much better than was supposed.

☞ Mr. C. W. SAWYER, of the Land & Lumber Company, has moved into the "parsonage" on Cotter's street. He has refitted it up and is making it a very neat residence.

☞ Several gentlemen from Wooster and Ravisburg, Ohio, and from Bloomsburg and Clearfield County, Pa., are here looking at property in town and the surrounding country.

☞ The President of the Land and Lumber Company has just arrived from Philadelphia with an immense stock of goods which will be sold at their store —the "Yankee Store"—at wholesale and retail, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ "Inquirer" is informed that the great fire which destroyed a part of the Sydenham Crystal Palace occurred on the 30th of December 1866. His other question is answered in Webster's Dictionary.

☞ A visible change is coming over our people. Within the last month this is more specially manifest. They are waking up to a more liberal display of public spirit and enterprise. "Depend upon it, we'll demonstrate that there is life in the old land yet."

☞ It is utterly impossible for a man who carries his hands in his "trowsers pockets" ever to possess anything else to carry in them. Boys! out with your hands and go to work. Find something to do. Determine that your pockets shall have better use.

☞ In consequence of repairs on the Canal we have only had two boats a week for some time between this place and Norfolk—leaving here on Mondays and Fridays, and leaving Norfolk for this place on Wednesdays and Saturdays. We hope to be able to announce, in our next issue, that the daily line has been restored.

☞ Charles Cadwalader, in Decatur township, has a stalk of corn fourteen feet high, and still growing. It has on it five ears, in full process of development. It is a natural curiosity.—*Clearfield (Pa.) Journal.*

Tall corn for Pennsylvania; but North Carolina beats it. We had a stalk measuring *sixteen feet three inches*. M. B. CULPEPPER Esq., of this place has one on which there are *nine* ears. Just think of that!

☞ Our friend T. J. MURDEN Esq., will accept our thanks for a copy of the *N. Carolina Native Sentinel* published at this place in 1856. The copy is dated November 22. It contains the able letter of Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR upon the situation of the country, also a humorous account of the Locofoco jubilee held here on the election of President BUCHANAN. Among the local items we learn that our townsman W. H. CLARK obtained two premiums at the Seaboard Agricultural Fair that year, one for the best "Sweep Horse Power," the other for the best "Corn Sheller." Any of our friends having copies of the papers formerly published here will confer a favor by sending them to us.

☞ Twenty years ago *eight hundred thousand* bushels of corn alone were shipped, in a single season, from this port. On up to the war this extensive trade in corn was kept up, and wheat, cotton, shingles, staves and lumber were becoming important and profitable articles of commerce, and hundreds of vessels plied regularly between Elizabeth City and other points. Now all this business must revive, is reviving and must increase. And instead of forever sending our corn, wheat, cotton and lumber to market in the crude, rough state, we must prepare to send them in flour, and cloth, and sash, and doors, and lumber already worked ready for the builder. All these things will benefit the town and the country. It will bring more money here; it will create a demand for more laborers; it will add to our population; it will make a better home market for our farmers; it will benefit all.

☞ The article in this issue on "Elizabeth City, Past and Present," contains a number of interesting facts relative to the churches of our town. The historical allusion to the "Dorcas Society" will call up pleasant reminiscences of a period gone—numbered

"——with oblivion's years
Beyond the flood!"

☞ No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with good newspapers and books. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them. Children learn to read by being in the presence of newspapers and books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices. Then subscribe for a good newspaper, such a one as the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

☞ In building the new school houses in this county—and many are badly needed—see to it that there is uniformity in style, arrangements, and all the needful appliances. Committee men should not depend alone upon their own judgment and taste, but should, consult and agree upon the *best* plan and then let it be adopted in every case in the whole county. The school houses should be neat; they should be roomy; they should have plenty of light; they should be supplied with comfortable seats and desks; they should have plenty of blackboard surface—all these items are of importance.

☞ For the past two weeks the Dismal Swamp has been on fire. Some portions of the day when there is a breeze from that direction the atmosphere is so filled with smoke as to make it impossible to see any distance. Almost every year there is a fire in this swamp. When one breaks out it increases until it is put out by rain. The long continued drouth this year has caused the conflagration to extend almost beyond precedent. It has destroyed much timber, rails, staves, and even extended into cornfields, doing a great amount of damage. In some places in the swamp the fire has burned down to the subsoil which varies in depth below the surface from four to ten feet. All above it is vegetable matter, in a greater or less degree of decomposition, which has been accumulating for centuries, and has become the bed of innumerable swamp plants, the whole matted by their roots. When this is thoroughly dry, it catches like tinder, and burns from the surface down to the ground beneath, requiring a great deal of water to extinguish. We learn that there has been quite a stampede among the animals of the swamp.

Summary of News.

Of 70 women who went to Oregon from Massachusetts two years ago, 66 are married.

The Wilmington *Journal* has a place set apart in its columns devoted to "news from below."

Senator James W. Grimes, of Iowa, has resigned, and will not return from Paris until next year. His term expires March 4, 1871.

It is estimated at Pottsville, Pa., that by the 1st of December the supply of coal will be fully six hundred thousand tons over that of last year.

Mr. George Peabody has returned to Georgetown, Mass. The Newburyport *Herald* of Saturday says his health is not much improved.

California may be set down as against the Fifteenth amendment, the Democrats having carried the State at the recent election.

On the 7th highwaymen robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach at Malade station, Utah Territory, recently, of $19,000. The passengers were unmolested.

John Tyler, Jr., son of the former President, whose habits recently have given pain to his friends, was on Sunday admitted to Providence Hospital, Washington.

On the 8th the Allentown (Pa) Iron Works were destroyed by fire. The loss is $300,000. One thousand men are thrown out of employment. The company paid $150,000 wages per month.

On Monday night a week there was a very destructive fire at Richmond, Va., several manufacturing and business establishments being consumed, involving a loss of $200,000.

The Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is now under contract, and a heavy force is pushing the work forward with vigor. It is thought the road will be completed to Shelby as early as April next, notwithstanding there is some heavy work to be done.

John C. Breckinridge recently made his first appearance at the bar since the war. The theater of this interesting event was Lexington, Ky., and the case, as a Louisville paper assures us, was an "absurdist" one.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* further explains that its "idea" is that the principles of the Democratic party, rightly understood, however old, are as sound as ever; but to make the party instinct with life and energy it must apply those principles to the living, practical questions of the hour, "not clinging to old issues or hugging dead idols."

The Savannah *Republican* says that recent reports of atrocities committed upon families by negroes, and located in various parts of the state, all turn out to be the merest fabrications. It regards these stories as put in circulation by certain scoundrels who were escaping from justice, and who made them a pretext for borrowing horses in order to facilitate their flight.

The Nashville *Press and Times*, Senator's organ, calls upon the press of Tennessee to join, without distinction of party, in urging the ratification of the XVth Amendment. It says that the Amendment can affect the Northen States only; that Tennessee has adopted colored suffrage of her own accord, and that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by ratification.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—As the traveler at the city gazes with rapture upon the wondrous dome, and upon each recurring visit he finds something new, some new feature he had not seen before, so it is the student of Webster. The oftener one turns over its almost endless pages, the more his admiration is challenged. It would be superfluous to speak in detail of the merits of this great work; yet it would be impossible to say a word too much in its praise.—*Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.*

The Grand Army of the Republic now numbers in Massachusetts 9,500 members.

Sponge cake was recently substituted for bread at a communion service in Boston.

The peach stones "cast aside" by the armies at Petersburg have shot up into a grove of trees forty-five miles long, which is now loaded with fruit.

Charles Whittlesey, the defeated Wells candidate for Congress in Alexandria district, has been appointed by General Canby Attorney General, vice Bowden, resigned.

The Wadesboro' *Argus*, learns that a boy who was "climbing" a tree after a squirrel, in Richmond county, fell and broke his neck.

The Imperialist is defunct. Its last noticeable act was to suspend its crown over Andrew Johnson's head. It thought thus to raise the wind, but Andrew is too inveterate a consumer to spare the article.

Business is brisk at the Charlestown navy yard, and about 3,000 mechanics and laborers are employed in fitting out and repairing vessels.

Oregon is "marching on." A young woman has been admitted to the course of medical studies in the Medical College at Salem, in that State.

A German named Waltz, in East St. Louis, while crazy with liquor, on Saturday, chopped his wife's head to pieces and threw himself under a railroad train and had his head cut off. He first tried to kill his stepson with a hatchet; but he escaped and ran for the police, who arrived, however, too late.

A despatch from Boston on the 10th says the storm has extended throughout the New England States. Many lives and vessels have been lost. Every description of vessels dragged their anchors and drifted hopelessly. The schooner Ellen Eliza was wrecked off Peak's Island, and eleven lives were lost. A mud-digger in Portland harbor sunk, but the crew was saved. The fog bell at Portland head light was blown over the bank into the sea.

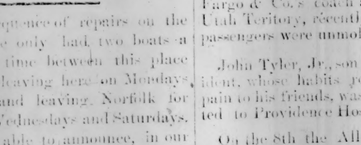
We hear of frequent outrages in different parts of the State committed by persons styling themselves members of the *Ku Klux* organization. The sufferers for the most part are unoffending freedmen, and in some cases, women. Governor Holden is taking steps to arrest and bring to punishment all such offenders, and the entire force of the State will be used if necessary to prevent such atrocities, and protect good citizens. We call upon all law-abiding persons throughout the State to aid in preserving the peace.—*Standard.*

The Assessor of Internal Revenue at Great Salt Lake recently ordered Brigham Young, "Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints," to make returns of rents, profits and incomes of the Church for 1868. Young first answered that there was no such church and officer found by any legal enactment of the United States Government, but he finally made a return of $140, as the total income for 1868, which has signed "Brigham Young, without Wards, Trustees in Trust." The Assessor referred the affair to the Commissioner at Washington, and will himself assess the tax.

When the Democratic delegates were returning from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, after nominating Packer For Governor, a gang of them made an unprovoked assault upon a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They forced themselves into a car in which were ladies, knocked him down, and would have killed him outright, had not a commanding voice arisen above the noise of the rolling wheels of the cars and the wild yells of the ruffians: "What are you about, there? Stop that! Don't you know that Packer's only *nominated*? He's not *elected* yet. You gaint forgot Jerry Eaton, have you? Gerry's City here yet, and will hang every one of you! Wait till Packer's selected, and then you can pitch in!"

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Sept. 11.



THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green per bu.	25 @ 30
" Dried " "	50 @ 60
Bacon—Hams " lb.	18 @ 20
" Fresh " "	14 @ 15
" Clear sides " "	16 @ 17
" Rib sides " "	15 @ 16
" Shoulder " "	14 @ 15
" Hams, country " "	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured " "	20 @ 22
Butter—Country " "	30 @ 35
" N.Y. State " "	50 @ 60
Beeswax " "	30 @ 35
Corn " bu.	90 @ 1,00
Chickens—Spring " pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarns " lb.	50 @ 60
Candles—Adamantine " "	25 @ 30
Dried Apples " "	10 @ 12
" Peaches " "	12 @ 15
Eggs " dozen	20 @ 25
Flour—Superfine " bbl.	5,00 @ 6,00
" Extra " "	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family " "	10,00 @ 12,00
Fish—Mullet pickled " bbl.	5,00 @ 6,00
" " dried " "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring pickled " "	3,00 @ 4,00
" " dried " "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Roe " "	12,00 @ 15,00
" Trout " "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers " lb.	60 @ 70
Flaxseed " bu.	2,00 @ 2,20
Hides—Dry " lb.	17 @ 18
" Green "	8 @ 9
Iron—Old cast " cwt.	3,00 @ 4,00
" Wrought " "	5,00 @ 6,00
Lard " lb.	25 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine " 1000ft.	18,00 @ 25,00
" Cypress " "	18,00 @ 25,00
" Scantling " "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Laths " "	3,00 @ 4,00
Meal—Bolted " bu.	1,10 @ 1,20
Molasses—Cuba per gal.	70
" Porto Rico " "	75 @ 80
Rice " lb.	10 @ 13
Rosin—Common " bbl.	1,00 @ 1,05
" Strained " "	1,25
Pork—Mess " "	30,00 @ 35,00
" Prime " "	25,00 @ 30,00
Potatoes—Irish " bu.	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet " "	50 @ 60
Rags " lb.	5 @ 6
Railroad Timber " 1000	20,00 @ 25,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. " 1000	2,25 @ 2,50
" 12 " " "	1,25 @ 1,50
Salt " sack, 2 bu.	2,25 @ 2,50
Wheat—new white, " bu.	1,25@1,30
" red " "	1,00@1,25
Wood—by cord	3,00 @ 5,00
Whiskey—Superfine " gal.	2,00 @ 2,00
" Common " "	1,75 @ 2,00
Yarn " " lb.	25 @ 40

New York Market.

Money worth at par per cent. Sterling 108½. Gold 137. U. S. 6's of 1862, 12[illegible]. U. S. 10-40s 11[illegible]. North Carolina 65 55½; new 47½. Cotton 34c. Flour common to choice extra $6,60 to $11,00. Wheat 2@3c. Corn $1,12 to 1,17. Turpentine 43. Pork $31,00 to 31,25. Lard 19 to 20c. Whisky 1,15 to $1,16.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton nominal at 31½c. Flour dull and declined 5c. Howard street superfine $5,25. Wheat irregular; prime to choice $1,06 1,09; fair to good $1,02@1,05. Corn dull at 90@95c. Pork $31,00. Bacon more active. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at $1,17.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Steamer Isadore, Nester, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Borden, Mott, Nag's Head, Dorsch, and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Schr Revenue, Tate, for oysters.

Schr Sidney, Beals, from Alligator.

Schr Sue Cumming, Lyon, from Salisbury, with shingles.

Schr Cumming, Wise, from Baltimore, Miles, for Master.

Schr Emily Hannah, sykes, Tapelo.

Schr Wash, Brown, Bath.

Schr Union, Roughton, Alligator, shingles.

Schr Pilsbidge, Lawrence, with shingles from Winton.

Schr J.W Hinton, Simmons, with shingles from Winton.

Schr Fisher, Sykes, for repairs.

DEPARTURES.

Schr Sue Cumming, Lyon, to Baltimore.

U S Revenue Cutter E A Stevens, Carson, to Edenton.

Steamer Isadore, Nester to Nag's Head and Edenton.

Sloop Alfred Borden, Mott, to Nag's Head and Edenton.

Schr Sidney Beals, to Alligator.

Schr Emily Hannah, sykes, to Tapelo.

Schr Pilsbidge, Lawrence, George Town.

Schr Union, Roughton, for Alligator.

Schr J. W. Hinton, Simmons, for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Strauss's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer. R. McCURDY, President.

JOHN A. LAUBACH, General Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

THE NORFOLK CANNING CO.

Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Produce usually required by such establishments, such as Peas, Peaches, Apples, and other fruits and vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1869–3m.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four, and contains

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
Wilmington, N. C.

8–3m

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the sum total of great literaries; the Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

This work, well used in a family, will be of more advantage to the members thereof than hundreds of dollars laid up in money.—*Advance Monitor.*

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—*W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.*

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—*American Educationist Monthly.*

In many respects, this Dictionary is the most convenient ever published.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is altogether the best treasury of words of its size which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield, Mass.

8–4t

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL a new book of great value to Farmers, Mechanics, and Workmen of all trades and professions. 74th Edition now ready. The

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MANUAL,

Edited by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and formerly Agricultural Engineer of Central Park, New York.

500 Octavo Pages and over 200 Illustrations.

The New Orleans *Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "So valuable a book should be found in the house of every Farmer and Mechanic; its elegant illustrations will make it welcome everywhere."

Active men and women can make more money and give better satisfaction in selling this book than any work in the field.

Send for 16-page circular, telling all about it.

E. B. TREAT & Co., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

September 2, 1869. 10-3t

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.

We would inform our friends and the public that we are now offering our stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, &c., at greatly reduced prices—having marked them down to make room for our large and elegant assortment for

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which one of our firm will visit the principal Northern cities to purchase in a few weeks.

Those in want of any article in our line are invited to call. We promise that they shall be suited in every way.

GREEN & FEARING,
Cor. Elringhaus and Road Sts.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 433 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

REV. JOSEPH W. MURPHY, RECTOR.

Next quarter, October 4, to December 10, 1869.

Terms $19, $17,50, or $15, according to age and advancement in studies. Incidental expenses, 50 cents.

Bills will be made out only for the quarter. Scholars, therefore, should be entered punctually and kept going regularly. 10-4t

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.
F. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

115 Smith's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

16-1y

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

The Land and Lumber Company at the Yankee Store, will pay cash for all produce, such as corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and cotton that will bear shipping North. 9–tf

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,

NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $181,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $1

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.* R. F. OVERMAN, *Sec'y.*
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
Security by State Laws - - 2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Pres't.
[illegible] WARDWELL, V. Pres't.
W. M. R[illegible]RDSON, Sec'y.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS!

HAND-BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS:

A Guide for Justices of the Peace and Other County Officials.

REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The second edition of this work, greatly enlarged and improved, will be ready for delivery to subscribers on the 10th of September. It has been delayed thus long, in order to add to its usefulness, by publishing

ALL THE ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

relating in any manner to County Officers, or county police.

The publishers have spared no expense in getting up this edition; the text and the forms being carefully prepared and arranged by a member of the Raleigh Bar, of acknowledged ability and great experience in preparing legal forms and codifying laws.

Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, and all other county officers, will find in the Hand-Book the law prescribing their powers and respective duties, together with forms and precedents necessary to a proper and systematic discharge of their duties. No Justice of the Peace, or other county officer of ordinary intelligence can possibly err, or fail to fill his office with credit to himself, who will make the Hand-Book his guide, however inexperienced he may be in the practice, procedure and forms of law. The edition contains over three hundred large sized pages of closely printed matter, on good paper, with a table of contents and a full and exhaustive index to the text, and over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FORMS,

inserted with the text, and immediately following the provisions of the law to which they apply.

In order to place the book within the reach of every officer of the State, the publishers offer the same at the following reasonable prices:

One copy, in paper covers.....$2,00
" " cloth.....2,25
" " law binding.....2,50

When sent by mail 25 cents must be added.

Upon the receipt of price, the book will be at once mailed or sent by express as subscribers may direct. Address

NICHOLS & GORMAN,
Book. & Job Printers,
Raleigh N. C.

11-3t

THE NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1870.

Will be published within the next six weeks, by the 15th of September.

It will be larger than ever before and contain more useful information. It will be carefully and correctly calculated, well printed on good paper, and will have a circulation of twenty or thirty thousand copies.

One copy goes into each family, and is a book of reference for each member of the family for the whole year. Everything it contains, is seen and read repeatedly by eighty or one hundred thousand people, hence it is by far the best advertising medium in the State.

There will be a few pages of advertising inserted at the following rates:

For one page - - - $25 00
For half page - - - 15 00
For one-half page - - - 8 00
For any smaller space - - - 5 00

Payment due when the Almanac is out. Responsible parties wishing advertisements inserted: send copy with amount of space desired on—at

J. A. JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

HAMBURGER BROS.,

EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &C., &C.,

No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

LAND SALES.

THE CELEBRATED MORING FARM OFFERED FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in Bertie county, N. C., containing 8,000 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance thickly set in with pine, juniper, cypress, poplar and ash timber. It lies immediately on the Roanoke river on one side and on the Cashie river on the other side. Both rivers are navigable for vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet of water, and vessels can lie at the barn doors and load on both rivers. This plantation was noted before the war as being the second best one in North Carolina. The land is slightly undulating, very fertile, and especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, and wheat. The surpassing value of this farm arises from the fact that whilst it possesses the wonderful fertility and peculiarity of the celebrated Roanoke river lands, it is the only plantation on the river that is not subject to overflow.

This farm is situated about 14 miles above the town of Plymouth, N. C., and steamers pass it daily, plying between Norfolk, Va., and the towns of Williamston, Halifax, and other places. It is thus rendered accessible by steamboat, or by rail—a railroad connecting with the steamers at Halifax and Weldon.

The county of Bertie has always been celebrated for its wealth, the fertility of its soil, and the loyalty of its people. There is certainly not a more desirable and inviting place for Northern men to invest their money, and settle with their families. The society is the best and of a congenial character for Northern people.

The Moring plantation is offered for sale for a division among heirs and to pay debts. It affords an opportunity for many families to settle in close proximity to each other, upon the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi river, and most conveniently located for transportation of produce to the markets of the world cheaply.

It is only thirty-six hours from Norfolk, Va., for freight boats, and only sixteen hours by steamer and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad for passengers.

This farm is offered for sale at the extremely low price of eight dollars per acre, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years. Possession can be given immediately.

Address GEORGE D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10-foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS!

By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction, at South Mills, Camden, N. C., on Thursday, the 23rd day of September, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all of that valuable real and personal property, belonging to the Estate of Matchett Taylor, in Bankruptcy, as follows, to-wit:

One tract of land called the "Horse Shoe," containg 400 acres, more or less.

One other tract, called the "Sam. Proctor Farm," where Matchett Taylor now resides, containing 200 acres, more or less.

One other tract, called the "McBride Farm," containg 350 acres, more less.

One other tract, called the "Miles Overton Land, containing 100 acres, more or less.

One tract of Swamp land, containing 250 acres, more or less.

Lot known as the "Wilkins Lot," containing one acre, more or less.

ALSO,

Several fine Horse and Mules, lot of Hogs, Dry Cattle, Carts, about 100 barrels Corn, &c.

These are the most valuable lands in Camden County, N. C.—located upon the Dismal Swamp Canal, at South Mills, in said County, about 25 miles from Norfolk, Va.

The farming lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, oats, vegetables, fruits, &c.; are highly improved, in a fine state of cultivation, in a healthy location, with good water.

Great inducements are offered to those who desire to purchase good land near market.

Purchasers will receive a good title.

TERMS OF SALE—The lands will be sold at six and twelve months time, except $1,000 required to be paid in cash. Personal property will be sold for cash.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
R. F. OVERMAN,
Assignees in the matter of Matchett Taylor, in Bankruptcy.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 26, 1869. 3t.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE!

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

R. F. BRIGGS.....Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly refurnished and refitted. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

7–4t E. F. WHITEHEAD, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promises to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3,00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

August 5, 1869–1y.

ALEXINA HOUSE,

NAGS HEAD, N. C.

This famous House will be opened on the First of July, for the reception of visitors. It has been refitted and fixed up in the very best style, and many comforts and conveniences added.

The Alexina House has now been in successful operation for four seasons, and during that time has given unprecedented satisfaction to visitors.

THE SEA-BATHING, OCEAN AIR, Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Game, &c., to be enjoyed at old Nag's Head, make that one of the most delightful places of resort on this Continent.

As a resort for persons in delicate health, and puny children during the summer months, Nag's Head enjoys a fine reputation. Many such have sought its healing influences from year to year, and returned to their homes well and hearty. Invalids from the interior would do well to spend a season at this delightful seashore retreat and inhale the pure and health giving ocean breeze, which prove a sovereign remedy in all cases against chills and fevers.

TERMS—By the month.....$45 00
Those who furnish their own rooms and light.....35 00
By the week.....12 50
By the single day.....2 50

For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS,
Post Office, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S EXCHANGE AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,

NEW SUN BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada, that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam or Caloric ENGINES, of any required power; Cord and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture: Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

Printing offices completely fitted out. Send for our Estimate.

THOMAS H. SENIOR.

July 1, 1869—3m.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE "YANKEE STORE"

HAS A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

and take pleasure in inviting the attention of the citizens of this and of the adjoining counties, (especially all *close cash* purchasers,) to their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

N

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Preservation of Sweet Potatoes.

Your note to the President of our Agricultural Society, asking for my plan of preserving sweet potatoes, as stated by me, in our meeting at Whiteville on the 22nd of May, has been handed me for answer.

The keeping sound of this valuable esculent root, has been a subject of much anxiety with good farmers, who have learned its value—much discussion has taken place upon this subject, and many notions among our farmers, about dark nights, light nights, hot days and cold days, have been advanced, but experience has proven each to be attended with uncertain results. When the usual season of the year arrives, for housing potatoes, I commence digging in the morning and continue digging until as many have been turned out, as can be conveniently secured during the evening. Leaving them to sun during the day, unless the sun is shining hot enough to burn them, (which is not common at this season). Then having selected and prepared an elevated spot of ground quite sufficiently dry to be secure from water sob during the wet season of winter, and covered the same with a good coat of pine straw to prevent any dampness from the ground or earthy taste, I put them up in bulk or banks containing from forty to sixty bushels.

When the quantity I design for one bank is thus piled up, I cover full eight inches deep in pine straw, and leave them to sweat from one to three nights, being careful to keep dry during the time of rains. I now bank fourteen inches deep in earth, always being particular to do this banking *early in the morning* while they are cool, before the warmth of the sun changes the morning atmosphere. I bank all over, closing all inlets of air, or outlets of heat. Now protect the whole bank well by sheltering from rain or sun. I have succeeded on this plan, without a single failure for twenty-five years, and when strictly observed commend it to all as a perfect certainty. The plan was communicated to me by the late Col. Regan of Robeson county who had practiced it successfully for many years. The reason seems to be that this deep banking in the morning, while they are cool, places them beyond any changes of heat and cold. A light coat of dust put on at any hour of the day will heat, and the deep banking in the evening when the potatoes have in them the warmth of the day's sun will heat, but the deep *morning* banking will certainly keep them. No weather, after the potatoes are fit to dig, is too hot to preserve them on this plan. I trust some good farmer will give us an explanation of the rotten core similar to what is somtimes seen in the Irish potato, and thus by an interchange and exchange of experience, practice, observations and opinions the farmers may materially aid each other in elevating, ennobling and working profitable, this of all, the most honorable profession among men.—*Cor. Carolina Farmer.*

Cutting Food for Stock.

Warren Gale, Peekskill, N. Y., urges that it is better for animals to masticate their own food than that it should be so prepared as to enable them to bolt it down; but most of the feed cutters are so made as to cut shay from one and a half to two inches long; and feed thus prepared cannot be bolted; it must be masticated. He says it may not be always profitable to cut first class hay for young stock; but corn stalks and coarse fodder may be profitably converted into food by the use of the cutting machine. Mr. Lawton has cut feed, wet it with warm water, added bran and is satisfied that a saving of one-third of food can be effected by the cutting of feed. He feeds his cows according to their weight—giving the heavier animal a proportionately greater allowance; while he feeds his cows nothing but corn stalks.

Lazy Farmers.

Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put up the first rail that gets broken off the fence and thro' this lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged.

Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs.

Laziness allows a gate to get off the hinges and lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars worth of provender.

Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name of nine-tenths of the the excuses given for bad farming. But far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance. But this waste is in itself so great, and has so many ramifications, that we shall have to defer its discussion for another time.—*Dixie Farmer.*

How to Catch Mice.

A correspondent of the Journal of Pharmacy says: "Having on several occasions noticed mice in our seed barrels, I bethought me of some method how I might trap the little intruders; they having gained entrance by eating through the chime. To kill them with a stick was impracticable, as the little fellows would invariably escape as soon as the lid was raised to any hight. I then thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in, then closing the lid. On raising it again in a few minutes I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having on one occasion left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning, found three mice with their heads in close contact with it, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece, and placed it in the barrel, and on opening it next morning, to my surprise I found nine dead mice."

Hog Cholera.

John Reed of Missouri, gives it as his opinion in Prairie Farmer, that this is a disease of the lungs. The first symptom is a cough, and as the disease progresses the subjects breathe with difficulty, and finally seem to choke to death, or, in the worst form, bleed at the nose. Two years ago he had six hogs down with the "cholera" very badly. He saved all but one. This one he examined very carefully, and could find no sign of disease, except in the lungs, which were full of small, white spots of matter, about the size of pin-heads. The hog had choked to death. He fed the six hogs with copperas, sulphur and assafœtida.

A Hint to Beginners in the Swamps.

Experienced cultivators of the cranberry know that it thrives best in the black muck of the swamp. Select your cranberry bog in a cedar or blueberry swamp and if you find one with hills or banks on the margin containing sand, your fortune is made, provided you know when you are well off. Clear away the trees, bushes, stumps and wild grass, then cover the smooth black surface with four inches of sand, Mark off the top of the sand in squares, eighteen inches each way, and at the intersection of the lines plant the cranberry vines much as you would tobacco or cabbage.—*Maine Farmer.*

Applying liquid manure is like feeding cooked food; more is used, growth is more rapid, returns quicker and larger.

Chester White Pigs.

The genuine Chester White Pig has a short snout, broad head, thin ear, drooping slightly at the tip, broad shoulders and hams, very deep, wide chest, straight back, small bone, fine hair and skin, always very quiet and healthy, and attains great weight with but reasonable care and attention. The ordinary weight is from three hundred to seven hundred pounds after dressing, at ages varying from nine to eighteen months. We have known them to attain the weight of 1,050 pounds. —*Experimental Farm Journal.*

Recipes.

To cure hydrophobia, take two teaspoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime powder. Mix with one-half pint of water. Keep the wound constantly bathed with it, let it be frequently renewed.

For palpitation of the heart: take a tablespoonful of common salt, dissolved in water.

For the pains of cholera morbus: use a decoction of the seeds of pig-weed, green or dry.

For bee stings: apply a lump of wet salaratus.

For colds, fevers and inflammatory diseases of all kinds: add to the best French brandy common salt, and shake well together. The settling of the salt will show that no more can be absorbed. When taken internally, add to one tablespoonful two of hot water. Drink hot.

For fits: salt, put in the mouth, will relieve the convulsive movements.

For looseness of the bowles: eat green strawberry leaves. Another recipe is to take a spoonful of rennet, prepared as for cheese, and taken in a tumbler of milk three times a day. Another: one spoonful each of cinnamon, rhubarb, catnip and soda. Drink one teaspoonful in a teacup of warm water.

For ague: put a teaspoonful of grated wild turnip into two tablespoonfuls of brandy; sweeten and take just before the fit comes on.

To prevent attacks from mosquitoes, &c.: annoint the exposed skin with a mixture composed of four ounces glycerine, two and a half drachms oil of peppermint, four drachms of turpentine.

For piles: wash the parts frequently with a tea of white or black oak bark and alum.

For sore mouth dissolve one-half teaspoonful saltpetre in one-half teacup warm water. Add a lump of alum the size of a small white bean.

Cough mixture: one ounce licorice, one ounce gum Arabic, two ounces rock candy. Pulverize and dissolve in a cup of warm water. Cool, and add one ounce paregoric, and one-half ounce antimonial wine.

For rheumatism—external application: equal parts spirits of turpentine, ammonia, oil of peppermint, and olive oil.

Antidote for poison: a large teaspoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water. When poisoned by ivy, &c., rub potato leaves in the hand to start the juice, and apply them to the aching part.

For burns or frozen flesh: cover an Indian meal poultice with tea softed by hot water, and apply as hot as can be borne.

Wash for eruptions, freckles, &c., dissolve one-half ounce borax in water, and add a little cologne.

Agricultural Facts.

A bushel of ripe tomatoes brought into a family will drive out a box of doctors' pills.

Potatoes mashed fine and mixed while hot with an equal bulk of meal is the best of all puddings for fattening chickens fast.

Every season has its own sermon. "Dig deeper;" this year it cries out, "Drain me better."

A firm in Western New-York has received an order for 15 tanning mills from Eastern Turkey, and there are 60 American plows among the Zulus of South Africa.

To be a model farmer implies the best of faculties, because in agriculture one has the greatest number of competitors and the fewest well-settled, trustworthy maxims.

In ascertaining what is going to pay best, that farmer will form the most sagacious judgement who takes into account the effect of the late war and of the universal railway.

Two cucumber hills, side by side, and every way alike, were hoed differently—one just enough to kill the weeds, the other daily; the latter yielded twice as much as the former.

Counting acres, taking mortgages, going over stock, calculating interest, will not answer the question, how rich is a man. He is rich or poor according to what he has.

Wisely to deodorize is to save manure, the more offensive to the nostrils, the more useful to plants. Common earth is the best deodorizer, and only those who live in crowded cities have any use for chlorides, carbolates, and other bi-chemicals.

Turn under the sod of an old, weedy pasture, harrow, sow buckwheat and clover; next Spring sow plaster; in June turn under the clover, harrow, and repeat as before. Three years of this round and three bushels of plaster will make good land of poor.

On light soils it is doubtful whether there is a better forest tree than the chestnut. It yields the most fencing and building material in a given time. In planting the chestnut never allow the meat to dry. Plant in the Fall two inches deep and cover with rotten leaves.

Great crops from small surfaces, great piles of manure, big plows for the soil, big horses to pull them, big roots in the cellar, big ears in the crib, hogs that will weigh 500, oxen that will dress at 1,000—some people call this fancy farming, some high farming. What is it but good farming?

Lime is in many places the A and the Z of good farming. He is found to make the most money who buys the most lime; his farm is the richest that contains the most, his clover the heaviest who used the most liberal top dressing of plaster. The chemist may describe the three prevailing forms of lime as hydrate, carbonate, and sulphate: but the farmer prefers to speak of quick lime, air slacked, and plaster.

A correspondent gives us an account of an ingeniously extemporized apparatus for removing carbonic acid from wells. It was simply an umbrella let down and rapidly hauled up a number of times in succession. The effect was to remove the gas in a few minutes from a well so foul as to instantly extinguish a candle previous to the use of the umbrella. —*Scientific American.*

A correspondent of the Rural World says:—None but the plow man knows the advantage of having a bright plow. The writer has tried a great many articles to prevent plows and other agricultural implements from rusting. There is nothing so good and handy as patent axle greas. I have used tallow, paint and Japan varnish, but the axle grease is always convenient and easily applied.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor, and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Assignees deeds,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll,
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Sci. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" " State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to,

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5–6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va,

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

STEAMBOATS,

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
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BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
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FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
(oldest safe manufacturers)
Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O

And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case,	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day,	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night,	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile,	2 00
" each after mile, per mile,	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather,	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather,	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6-5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,

WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c.—House new and in good order. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243½ acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT No. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C., containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $3 an acre. Immediate possession given.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. It has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms.—The dwelling is new, and cost $2,500 to build it. Possession immediately.

LOT No. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

LOT No. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable, and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 34.—A valuable tract in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, containing 120 acres, with a two-story dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, good fishery, where 60,000 fish can be caught at one haul. Price $2,000 cash. One of the most desirable farms in the county, and alone worth $3,000.

LOT No. 35.—A valuable tract in Pasquotank county, containing [illegible] acres—225 cleared; the above, on a deep, navigable water-course, where a vessel carrying 4,000 bushels of corn can lie within forty feet of barn. The land is very rich, and well adapted to cotton, corn, clover, vegetables, fruits, &c. One of the most desirable farms in the county. Price $2,200; one-half cash, the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 37.—A farm near the above, in the same county, better land, and having [illegible] buildings, immediately on Little river, navigable for vessels carrying 6,000 bushels of corn. Is within 200 yards of barn, and the land will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn, [illegible] bushels of wheat, and one bale of cotton per acre. Price $20 per acre, on reasonable terms.

LOT No. 38.